

CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1949

REPORT

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

Appended.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE

LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health: H.D. B. NORTH, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: E.A. WRAGG, A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: D.G. HATTER, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b)

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- (a) Sanitary Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1949

Public Health Department,

Burton Road,

CARLTON.

19th June, 1950.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1949 upon the health and health services within the Carlton Urban District.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION : 33,980

<u>BIRTHS</u> :	Total	Male	Female
<u>Live</u>	587	284	303
Legitimate	552	267	285
Illegitimate	35	17	18
<u>Still</u>	7	4	3
Legitimate	7	4	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

MATERNAL DEATHS : 1

BIRTH RATE : Live : 18.31 per 1,000 population
Still : 0.22 " " "

DEATH RATE : 11.21 per 1,000 population (381 deaths).

INFANTILE DEATH RATE : 41 per 1,000 live births.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	CARLTON.	England and Wales.	148 * Smaller Towns.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	18.31	16.7	18.0
Still Birth Rate " " "	0.22	0.39	0.40
Death Rate " " "	11.21	11.7	11.6
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related live births)	41.	32	30
Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years per 1,000 live births	5.1	3.0	2.4
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia per 1,000 total births (live and still).	1.68	6.31	5.30

The Vital Statistics considered generally may - it is pleasing to report - be regarded as better than those for both the Country as a whole and for the 148 Smaller Towns. The two rates which compare unfavourably are the Infantile Mortality Rate and the rate for Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years. In calculating vital statistics where small numbers are involved one death more or less produces a not inconsiderable difference in the rate concerned and therefore these unfavourable rates should not be regarded in too serious a light. Detailed comment will, however, be made thereon in the Report.

BIRTHS.

The decline in the birthrate has continued and the position in Carlton runs parallel with that throughout the Country. During the year 587 live births were recorded - 53 less than in 1948 and 161 less than in 1947.

Nevertheless, Carlton's Birthrate is appreciably higher than that for England and Wales (18.61 as compared with 16.7) and also higher than that for the 148 Smaller Towns.

Live Births exceed the deaths by 206.

Stillbirths numbered 7 (none illegitimate) and were 3 less than in 1948. The Stillbirth Rate of 0.22 is approximately half that for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns - 0.39 and 0.40 respectively.

DEATHS.

Though higher than last year the Death Rate of 11.21 (10.12 in 1948) is once again lower than the comparative figures for the Country as a whole and the 148 Smaller Towns.

* Towns with estimated resident Population at 1931 census of 25,000 to 50,000

DEATHS (continued)

No less than 136 of the 381 deaths recorded occurred in persons of 75 years and upwards. The causes of death are listed on a subsequent page and it will be noted that of the total number of deaths 147 are classified as being due to heart disease. I would observe in this connexion that a large proportion of deaths from this cause are in the aged and the heart condition is a natural sequence of senility.

There were 24 deaths recorded of infants under 1 year of age giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 41. This figure is considerably higher than that for 1948 which was 28 and is approximately 30% higher than the comparative figures for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In extension of the comments on the Infantile Mortality Rate included under the last heading it is observed that the number of deaths of infants under one year of age is approximately 50% higher than the number for the previous year.

The causes of death of the 24 infants are listed hereunder:-

CAUSE.	No. of Deaths.	
	M.	F.
Broncho-pneumonia	5 *	2
Congenital malformations, etc.,	4	1
Prematurity	3	2
Other lung conditions	1	-
Acute Otitis media	-	1 *
Kidney disease	1 *	-
Asphyxia of the newborn	2	1
Accidental suffocation	1	-
	17	7
TOTAL :	24	

It will be noted that in three instances deaths from certain conditions are marked with an asterisk. One death from each of the causes so marked was associated with Gastro-enteritis, though the primary cause of death was certified as shown.

With regard to the deaths from broncho-pneumonia, two occurred in premature infants, one other being associated with haemorrhagic disease of the newborn. It is hoped that in the future with blood examination of all pregnant women, this condition can be foreseen and adequate precautions taken to deal with the infant after birth.

Of the deaths from asphyxia of the newborn one was occasioned by obstruction of the larynx and the remaining two were premature infants.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (Continued)

From the figures given it is obvious that broncho-pneumonia and prematurity in the infant are responsible for the majority of the deaths and with improved conditions and knowledge they should be reduced considerably.

There were 35 children born to unmarried mothers - one more than in 1948 - and none of these infants died before reaching the age of one year.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

The deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in infants under two years number 3, giving a Rate of 5.1 per 1,000 live births. During the previous year, 2 deaths occurred from this cause, the rate per 1,000 live births being 3.1.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

This year - as shewn in the Table of Comparative Figures on Page 1 - the Rate of Incidence of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia for the District once again is considerably less than the rates for either the Country as a whole or the 148 Smaller Towns, being less than one-third of those Rates (1.68 per 1,000 total births as compared respectively with 6.31 and 5.30). One case only occurred which was admitted to Hospital and this a woman of 25 years.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One maternal death only occurred and this in Hospital. The cause of death was obstetric shock and toxæmia of pregnancy, the primary cause being the former condition, which was unavoidable.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CLASSIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male .	Female	TOTAL .
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	3	12
Syphilitic diseases	1	1	2
Influenza	1	-	1
Measles	1	-	1
Acute infectious encephalitis	-	1	1
Cancer - Uterus	-	4	4
- Stomach and duodenum	7	4	11
- Breast	-	4	4
- All other Sites	23	14	37
Diabetes	1	2	3
Intracranial vascular lesions	12	17	29
Heart diseases	73	74	147
Other diseases of circulatory system	5	12	17
Bronchitis	18	8	26
Pneumonia	3	9	12
Other respiratory diseases	5	2	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	1	3
Appendicitis	1	-	1
Other digestive diseases	2	4	6
Nephritis	2	-	2
Maternal causes other than Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis	-	1	1
Premature birth	3	2	5
Congenital malformation, birth injuries and infantile diseases	7	3	10
Suicide	-	2	2
Other violent causes	5	3	8
All other causes	16	7	23
TOTALS .	201	180	381

DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1949.

DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS.														TOTAL		DEATHS		REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
	0 - 1	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Erysipelas	M F	M F	M F	M F	F F	M M	F F	M M	F F	M M	F F	M M	F F	M M	F F	M M	F F	M M	F F
Measles	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	3 1	58 40	37 41	79 70	2 2	2 2	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Poliomyelitis., Acute	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pneumonia	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	4 5	- -	2 2	- -
Puerperal Pyrexia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Scarlet Fever	- -	- 2	4 4	10 16	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 25	- -	2 2	- -
Whooping Cough	- 2	8 6	4 4	1 8	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 23	- -	- -	- -
TOTALS IN AGE GROUPS.	5 5	66 48	45 51	91 35	2 7	1 2	2 4	3 3	1 1	2 2	2 2	4 4	3 3	1 1	1 1	216 216	1 1	4 4	3 3
	10	114	96	186	9	3	6	6	2					2		432	1	7	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The table set out below gives details of the rates per 1,000 civilian population of the corrected notifications of infectious diseases for the Carlton Urban District, together with - for the purpose of comparison - rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns.

DISEASE.	CARLTON U.D.	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns.
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.01	0.01
Para-typhoid fever	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.00	0.02	0.02
Scarlet fever	1.21	1.63	1.83
Whooping Cough	1.09	2.39	2.39
Diphtheria	0.00	0.04	0.04
Erysipelas	0.09	0.19	0.19
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.89	8.95	9.18
Pneumonia	0.26	0.80	0.65
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.03	0.13	0.12
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.14	0.14

Whilst particular notifiable diseases are dealt with under separate headings in the body of the report, it is gratifying to place on record that, with the exception of the rate of incidence of Measles which is slightly higher than those for the Country and the 148 Smaller Towns the rates of incidence in Carlton of other diseases listed are in every case lower.

It will be noted that no cases of cerebro-spinal fever have been notified to the Department, although one death from this condition has been allocated to the District by the Registrar General. It is probable that a fatal case of acute meningitis secondary to an acute mastoiditis and acute ear infection has been regarded as a case of cerebro-spinal fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

The year can be regarded as a milestone along the road in the prevention of infectious disease, as this is the first year in which it has been possible to state that no cases of diphtheria have occurred.

Two cases were originally notified (one of 17 years and the other of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years) but in neither instance was the diagnosis confirmed.

As indicated in my last year's report the incidence of the disease has declined as the child population became more fully protected and it is a considerable achievement when one compares the number of cases and deaths occurring thirty years ago.

DIPHTHERIA (Continued)

The figures given below are included for the purpose of such comparison and are without doubt incontrovertible evidence of the value of large scale immunisation of the child population.

Year	No.of Cases	Rate of Incidence per 1,000 pop.	No.of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 pop.
1918	10	0.55	2	0.11
1919	22	1.20	3	0.16
1920	30	1.60	6	0.32
1947	3	0.09	Nil	Nil
1948	2	0.06	Nil	Nil
<u>1949</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	Nil	Nil

MEASLES.

The incidence of this disease assumed epidemic proportions between the middle of February and the end of June. During this period no less than 320 of the 336 cases notified during the year occurred and it is of interest to record that the epidemic subsided as rapidly as it had commenced.

Measles is a much more serious disease than is generally realised, complications arising - such as ear and eye conditions - which may be of a permanent character.

The number of cases occurring during 1948 numbered 171 which was 32 less than in 1947.

One death occurred from the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever occurring during the year was 41, which was less than two-thirds of the cases notified during 1948, which numbered 69.

As stated in my report for last year, the disease is of a much milder type than was prevalent years ago and there are fewer complications.

Four cases only were admitted to Hospital and such admissions were on the grounds of home conditions and not for medical reasons.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of this disease occurred during the last quarter of the year. The patient was a female in middle life and as not infrequently happens and despite specialist consultation the disease was not recognised until paralysis was present. The case was admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital for rehabilitation of the affected muscles.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The year 1948 produced a mild epidemic of this disease (124 cases) but it is gratifying to record that only 37 cases were notified during the year under report. Whilst a small proportion of the child population has been protected against whooping cough (a few medical practitioners when immunising a child against diphtheria use a combined pertussis/diphtheria immunising material) this factor has not materially affected the figures and the considerable variations in the incidence of whooping cough from year to year is due purely to natural circumstances.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.

As in 1948 there was no marked incidence of the disease either locally or throughout the Country. One death only occurred from the disease.

CANCER.

There were 56 deaths from this disease - three more than in 1948. This figure is slightly above the average number of deaths from Cancer during the ten years 1940 - 1949 which is 52.

FOOD POISONING. No cases of food poisoning occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The year 1946 produced the highest number of notifications (48) of the whole of the War years since which time it is gratifying to record there has been a consistent reduction in the number of new cases occurring.

During 1949, 33 new cases (30 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) were notified - 5 less than in 1948 and 13 less than in 1947.

The table set out at the head of the next Page shews the age groups of both the new cases and the deaths from tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE GROUP.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non-resp.		Resp.		Non-resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 "	5	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
25 - 35 "	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-
35 - 45 "	3	5	-	-	3	-	-	-
45 - 55 "	2	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 60 " and over	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS.	14	16	1	2	9	3	-	-
	33				12			

Number on the Register 1st January, 1949	...	...	201
Number added or restored to the Register	...	...	33
Number removed from the Register	...	...	42
Number on the Register 1st January, 1950	...	...	192

Localisation of Disease in New Cases.

	Male.	Female.
Respiratory	14	16
Other Forms	1	2
	15	18
<u>TOTAL</u> :	33	

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Notice was served in one case - that of a milk producer - under the provisions of the above-mentioned Regulations.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The services of the following Laboratories are available to the Council, those of the Public Health Laboratory being free of cost:-

LABORATORY.	EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT.
Public Health Laboratory, Goldsmith Street, NOTTINGHAM.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests, etc.,) Bacteriological examinations of food. Pathological examinations (swabs, sputa, etc.,
City Analyst's Laboratory, (W.W.Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C) 1 Regent Street, NOTTINGHAM.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests, etc.,) Food examinations (bacteriological and chemical) Water Analyses.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An Ambulance Depot is maintained by the Local Health Authority in the Carlton Area, where two Ambulances and a sitter-car are available for service throughout the twentyfour hours in the District and elsewhere.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Carlton and District Nursing Association is responsible for the Home Nursing in the Area. The Association, taken over by the County Council on 1st July, 1948, has completed its' first whole year as a service of the Local Health Authority. It is, however, still administered by the former voluntary Committee, which is responsible to the Health Authority. Officials of the County Council supervise the Nursing Staff of the Association, which numbers six (including one relief Nurse to cover holiday and other leave). During the early part of 1949 it was planned to augment the Staff previously mentioned, but experience has shown that since three of the Nurses have been provided with cars the District is adequately catered for under normal conditions by the existing Staff.

Below is set out a list, which may prove of value for reference purposes, shewing names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Nurses together with details of the areas for which they are responsible:-

Name and Address of Nurse	Telephone No.	Area Covered.
Nurse B. Hornby, 21 Orlando Drive, Carlton.	CARLTON 57354	parts of Netherfield, Colwick and Gedling Wards.
Nurse Haynes, 16 Highfield Drive, Carlton Hill.	CARLTON 57352	parts of Gedling and Porchester Wards.
Nurse G. J. Shaw, 37 Fernleigh Avenue, Mapperley.	NOTTM. 63469	parts of Gedling, Porchester, and Carlton Wards.
Nurse G.M. Horney, 6 Maynell Grove, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.	NOTTM. 61332	parts of Carlton, Porchester and Gedling Wards and Lambley in the Basford Rural District Area.
Nurse J. H. Bragg, (Male Nurse) 63 Marwood Crescent, Carlton.	CARLTON 57367	Whole of area covered by the Association (CHRONIC MALE CASES ONLY).

The Secretary of the Association is:-

Mrs. H. V. Clough,
"The Firs",
Tennyson Avenue,
GEDLING.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The arrangements of the Local Health Authority for providing facilities for vaccination and immunisation have operated very satisfactorily throughout the year. The work is carried out by your Medical Officer of Health under an agreement with the County Council. Sessions are held at Park House, Carlton, as follow:-

VACCINATION: 1st and 3rd. Friday morning each month.

IMMUNISATION: 2nd and 4th Friday morning each month.

At the Clinic at 1A Plains Road, Mapperley (within the Arnold Urban District area) facilities are available on the 1st Friday morning each month for both vaccination and immunisation and residents in the Mapperley area of the Carlton Urban District avail themselves of the arrangement as being more easily accessible than Park House, Carlton. This session has now been altered to the 1st Thursday in the month, as it overlapped too much with the session held at Carlton Clinic on the same morning.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION (Continued)

It might be added that these protective measures are also available to members of the public through the Health Service and may be carried out free of cost by the usual Medical Attendant.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

The percentages of pre-school and school children resident within the District who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1949 are set out below:-

AGE GROUP.	Under 5	5 - 14	TOTAL.
Percentage of estimated mid-year child population	60.0	89.6	77.5

VACCINATION.

The number of successful vaccinations carried out during the year are as follow:-

Age at 31st December, 1949. i.e. born in Years	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL.
	1949	1945 - 1948	1935 - 1944	Before 1935	
NUMBER VACCINATED	98	70	5	9	182
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	-	-	-	9	9

Whilst no cases of smallpox occurred in this part of the Country - and in this respect we were as usual fortunate - it was necessary to keep under surveillance during the incubation period of the disease one contact who had disembarked in the United Kingdom and had come to Carlton.

There is no question of doubt that if protection against smallpox was compulsory and the public was vaccinated without exception, together with all immigrants in to the Country smallpox would become a disease of the past. The average proportion of children vaccinated under 1 year of age in England and Wales during the ten years 1937 - 1946 expressed as a percentage of the births approximated 35. Under the National Health Scheme this percentage has diminished roughly to half.

VACCINATION (Continued)

Where so low a proportion of the population of a country is protected smallpox epidemics are a recurrent possibility. The grave danger is the "mild" or "missed" case which can readily be the cause of a serious outbreak, with its attendant death roll, dislocation of normal civil life and expense. The financial aspect is anything but a mean one. Throughout the country there are numbers of smallpox hospitals maintained at considerable cost in case of emergency, but with all risk of an outbreak removed these premises would cease to be a liability and could be an asset in so far as some at least could be adapted to provide accommodation for the chronic sick and aged. The remainder could be closed down.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. SCHOOL CLINIC.

The undermentioned Clinics and Centres are provided by the Local Health Authority within the Urban District:-

(1) PARK HOUSE, CARLTON.

(a) School Clinic.

Monday a.m.
Tuesday a.m. (Doctor's Session)
Thursday p.m.

(b) Child Welfare Centre.

Monday p.m. (Doctor's Session)
Wednesday a.m. (Doctor's Session)
" p.m.
Friday p.m. (Doctor's Session every fourth week).

(c) Ante-Natal Clinic.

Tuesday p.m.
Wednesday p.m.
Friday a.m.

(d) Post-Natal Clinic.

Monday p.m. (Every fourth week).

(2) STANDHILL ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.

Child Welfare Centre Wednesday p.m.

(3) ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MARSHALL HILL DRIVE, MAPPERLEY.

(a) Child Welfare Centre.

Tuesday a.m. and p.m.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.

Friday p.m. (Every fourth week).
Saturday a.m. (Alternate weeks).

There is also a Child Welfare Centre at 1A Plains Road, Mapperley (formerly belonging to the Arnold Urban District Council) and a number of Carlton residents from the vicinity avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Clinic.

DAY NURSERY.

The County Council continues to operate a Day Nursery at Eastmoor Drive, Carlton, where there are places for 26 children. The Nursery is intended to accommodate children of mothers who cannot - for various reasons - care for them during the day.

There is a waiting list for admission to the Nursery amounting to over fifty names and whilst it is appreciated that to mothers who are of necessity engaged in industry the Nursery facilities are of untold value, I repeat the comment made in my last year's report that I am doubtful as to whether provision of such accommodation can be regarded as an economically sound proposition.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

In 1947 the County Council reconstituted the Home Help Service and during 1948 a whole time Sub-Organiser for the Carlton and Arnold area was appointed.

The Scheme has during 1949 continued to operate very satisfactorily and has been of great value in necessitous cases of the four types mentioned below where recommended by a Doctor or Nurse:-

- (1) Maternity Cases
- (2) Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the Doctor
- (3) Cases of illness where no other help is available
- (4) The aged and infirm

It is usual for maternity cases to receive whole-time assistance and such assistance includes cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc., but nursing care is not undertaken.

The extent of the work carried out under the Scheme is indicated by the fact that an average of some 70 cases are dealt with weekly and that approximately 14 full-time and 30 part time Helps are employed.

The charge for a Home Help is 1/10d. per hour or £3.17.0d. for a full week of 42 hours, but where the patient is unable to pay this amount the rate of payment is assessed under the County Council's Scale of Assistance.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The demand for hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease during the year has been low.

The responsibility for obtaining a bed for an infectious case now devolves upon the patient's medical practitioner, and so far as I am aware no trouble has been experienced by a doctor in obtaining accommodation. Before the coming in to operation of the National Health Service Act, extreme difficulty was, from time to time, experienced by the Health Department Staff in arranging an admission to an Isolation Hospital, but now that, for Hospital purposes, local government boundaries no longer exist the picture is entirely changed and that for the better.

CARE OF THE CHRONIC SICK AND AGED.

Prior to the coming in to operation of the National Assistance Act 1948 and the National Health Service Act, 1948, the provision of institutional accommodation for the chronic sick and aged was a responsibility which devolved upon the Public Assistance Authority.

Under the new arrangements, where an aged person is able to wash and feed him or herself the Welfare Authority undertakes the provision of institutional care, but where any nursing is required the Regional Hospital Board becomes responsible.

It is gratifying to record that there is the best co-operation between the Welfare Department and your Council's Public Health Officers. One case which had caused considerable trouble to the Health Department for some time was admitted to an old persons home by the Welfare Authority, but there is - not only in this County but throughout the country - an acute shortage of accommodation of this type.

With regard to the care of the chronic sick the same acute shortage of beds pertains. It is well known that there is a serious deficiency of nurses generally, but this is especially marked in institutions for chronic cases, there being a preference in the nursing profession for "acute" nursing.

The disposal of the chronic sick was often achieved in the past with the Assistance of the Relieving Officers, but since these Officials became dedundant in this respect, it is extremely difficult to deal with these cases. This has been aggravated by the utilisation of the "chronic wards" for acute cases.

With the increasing longevity of old people this problem is liable to become more serious.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Apart from some nine houses in the rural part of the Area - and certain properties in the ownership of the Railway Executive - referred to in detail later under this head - the district is supplied with water by the Nottingham Corporation Water Department. The supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity and has no plumbo-solvent action. Samples from this supply have not been taken by the Carlton Urban District Council's Staff as the Water Department itself takes regular and frequent samples.

Four houses only are supplied from a standpipe.

WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

The nine houses without a mains supply first mentioned above are located in Arnold Lane and water is obtained from four tube wells the depths of which vary from 100 to 120 feet. One chemical sample was taken during the year and the report thereon considered in conjunction with previous reports upon bacteriological examinations indicates that the water is suitable for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes, but that the quality may fluctuate depending on rainfall etc., This supply will be kept under observation.

With regard to the sixty houses in Netherfield in the Ownership of the Railway Executive, the position at the end of 1948 was that arrangements were in hand for the connection of the properties to the Nottingham Corporation mains supply. Twentythree of the houses have in fact been so connected, but as a chlorination plant has now been installed at the well head the remainder will continue to receive the original supply. The well and bore of 180ft. depth also supplies water to the Railway Industrial premises. Tests have been made of water at certain of the houses and a residuum of free chlorine was noted on each occasion.

The Trent Concrete Company, Ltd., obtains water for both industrial and drinking purposes from a private bore. Bacteriological and chemical examinations indicate that the water was of a suitable quality for human consumption and domestic use.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

With the exception of a number of houses in the rural parts of the area which are drained to cesspools the district is served by the water carriage system.

Some 30 of the dwelling houses draining to cesspools are located in Arnold Lane and at the time of writing a Scheme is in course of preparation for the extension of the sewer with a view to the properties being drained thereto.

Cesspools in this area present a very real problem as difficulty is encountered in the disposal of the contents - where collection by the cesspool emptier is not practicable - owing to the heavy character of the subsoil.

The extension of works of sewerage during the year has largely been in connexion with the development of new housing sites, 1551 yds. lin of foul sewer and 1558 yds. lin of top water sewer being laid.

The replacement of the 9" diam. foul sewer in Main Road and Tennyson Avenue, Gedling by a 15" diam sewer - referred to in last year's report - was completed during 1949, the length of replacement amounting to 543 yds. lin.

Approval was obtained for the culverting of 797 yds. lin of the Foxhill Road Dyke and at the time of writing the work is in progress.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

During 1949 the Council's fleet of refuse collection vehicles was enlarged and necessary replacements effected. The collection of refuse at ten day intervals - which had operated from the early part of the War - was improved upon during the year and a weekly collection is now maintained as in pre-War days.

The tip - mentioned in the Annual Report for 1948 as reaching the end of its' useful life - has sufficed for 1949 and at present is being soiled down.

Preliminary work on the new tip of 23 acres has commenced and it will be in use by the middle of the present year (1950).

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

On the two pages next following are set out extracts from the Report of the Public Analyst for the year ending 31st December, 1949, together with information as to the number of samples of milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Year ending 31st December, 1949.

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	Obtained	NUMBER OF SAMPLES.		Adulterated or Sub-Standard	Result of Analysis & Examination (Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples).	Proceedings, if any taken in respect of Adulterated or Sub-Standard Samples.
		Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested by Inspector			
Apricot Puree	1	1	-	1	-	
Carraway Seeds	1	1	-	1	-	
Cinnamon, Ground	1	1	-	1	-	
Coffee and Chicory Extract	1	1	-	1	-	
Crab & Tomato & Other Fish	1	1	-	1	-	
Custard Powder	2	2	-	2	-	
Guava Jelly	1	1	-	1	-	
Horse-radish Sauce	2	2	-	2	-	
Ice Cream	3	3	-	3	-	
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	-	1	-	
Meat Paste	1	1	-	1	-	
Milk, Condensed	1	1	-	1	-	
Milk	121	-	121	121	-	
Pectin, Powdered	1	1	-	1	-	
Pepper	1	1	-	1	-	
Potted Meat Paste	1	1	-	1	-	
Pearlacta	1	1	-	1	-	
Saccharin	1	1	-	1	-	
Semolina	1	1	-	1	-	
Spice, Mixed	2	2	-	2	-	
Tomato Catsup	1	1	-	-	-	
Tomato Ketchup	2	2	-	2	-	
Whisky	1	1	-	1	-	
Yorkshire Pudding & Batter Mixture.	1	1	-	-	-	
TOTALS.	151	30	121	150	1	

Contained Excess Copper

Reported to Ministry of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)(RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)(PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers
and submitted to Prescribed Tests.

CLASS OR GRADE	No. of samples taken.	Complied	Failed to Comply
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-
Accredited	27	20	7
Pastourised, Sterilised etc.,	29	27	2
TOTALS :	56	47	9

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 897
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 2,639
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936 ... Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 606

HOUSING (Continued)

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 568 ½

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 149

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-

(i) By Owners 98 ½

(ii) By the Local Authority in default of the Owners 36 ½

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 128

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :-

(i) By Owners 82 ½

(ii) By the Local Authority in default of the Owners 56 ½

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenements or room having been rendered fit Nil

½ Includes notices outstanding from 1948.

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV.
Abatement of Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	31
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	157
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c)	(i) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	119
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars in respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:-	

The number of known cases of overcrowding within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936 as at 31st December has varied but little during the past three years and are as follow:-

1947	...	...	...	15
1948	...	...	...	18
1949	...	...	...	16

The number of cases of "social" overcrowding is believed to be high, but the Council has dealt with all such cases from which housing applications have been received up to and including September, 1946. Cases arising from that date to September, 1947, are at present being dealt with and it might be mentioned that special consideration is given where tuberculosis exists in the household.

The overcrowding problem - the "social" as much as the overcrowding within the meaning of the Act - is a serious one, much of the former being occasioned by married persons living in rooms. This is not infrequently the cause of the break-up of marriages and the magnitude of the housing difficulties is shewn by the fact that in Carlton - with a population of approximately 34,000 - 1,500 houses are needed to meet the applications for a Council house extant on the file.

NEW HOUSING.

The number of new houses erected during the year were :-

(a) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	48	x
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	53	e

- (x Since the end of 1949 some 50 houses nearing completion
(on 31st December, 1949, are now occupied and it is hoped
(that during 1950 between 180 and 200 Council houses will be
(completed.
(e This figure includes one house rebuilt during the year which
(was raised by enemy action in the War Years.

The number of Post-War houses erected are therefore :-

(a) by the Local Authority	:	Permanent	...	390
	:	Prefabricated	...	100
	:	Temporary		
		hutments	...	11
(b) by Private Enterprise	:	...	...	261
TOTAL :				<u>762</u>

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of factories on Register 1949	...	...	111
Number of inspections	...	...	34
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	...	...	1
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied...	...	...	4
Number of prosecutions instituted during the year	...	...	Nil
Number of inspections of outworkers' premises	...	...	110

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

No action under the above-mentioned Section of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was necessary during the year 1949.

CONCLUSION.

Whilst the Report for 1949 shews a satisfactory year from the health point of view, the housing situation remains one of the major difficulties of the Department, particularly as the public expect us to achieve the impossible. The view is apparently held that any "medical" reason is sufficient to override all obstacles to the allocation of a Council house. All such cases are carefully investigated and it is found that though home conditions are extremely difficult it is only possible in a small proportion of cases to make a recommendation for priority on purely medical grounds.

I wish to place on record my thanks to all members of the Council for their support to our endeavours during the year, particularly in their help in respect of our efforts with regard to housing. The housing of the tuberculous patient has been a recurrent problem which it has been my duty to bring to your notice and I must record my thanks for the sympathetic way in which you have dealt with these requests.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to all members of the Staff of the Department for their help and co-operation during the year and also to all Officers and members of the Staff of other Departments for their assistance and advice.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,

H. D. B. NORTH,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report as Senior Sanitary Inspector to the Carlton Urban District Council dealing with the year 1949.

In last year's report it was mentioned that owing to depletion of Staff, together with the amount of time necessarily devoted to housing work, it had not been possible to carry out certain routine duties, but during 1949 such duties have received a full share of attention.

The duty of securing the execution of housing repairs continues to demand a large proportion of the time of the Inspectorial Staff. Under existing conditions - with the very high cost of materials and labour and with rents controlled at pre-War levels - it is unreasonable to require owners to carry out works of the same magnitude as in the years prior to 1939. It is, I think, inevitable that while present circumstances prevail property is bound to deteriorate year by year. A serious problem is the dwelling house which has outlived its' useful life. The owners of such property are, if not unable financially, unwilling from an economic standpoint to expend more monies on them otherwise than to make them wind and weatherproof. Whilst in Carlton the number of houses falling in to this category is not large, those which do exist are a source of dissatisfaction to the occupiers and a matter of disquiet to your Council's Medical Officer of Health and myself and will remain so until such time as they can be dealt with by action under the Housing Act 1936 Part III (Clearance Areas).

Particulars of Notices served and complied with are shewn in detail on Pages 28 and 29 and are given in extension of the information supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and included in his Report.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1151 complaints (written and verbal) were received, all of which were investigated with the minimum practicable delay and dealt with as the circumstances indicated.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Housing (Primary inspections)	...	...	...	...	897
(Secondary inspections)	...	...	...	...	1,742
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	125
Temporary dwellings	...	...	...	...	96
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	37
Stables and Pig Styes	...	...	...	...	134
Animals and Poultry	...	...	...	...	27
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	30
Drainage	...	...	...	...	257
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	120
Refuse Accumulations	...	...	...	...	28
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	285

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Inspections of Producers' Premises	...	...	...	24
" " Retailers' Premises	...	...	...	30
" " Pasteurisers' Premises	...	...	...	28

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Inspections of Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	70
" " Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	215
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	56
" " Fish and Chip Shops	32
Food Inspection	68

SHOPS ACTS.

Routine and Secondary Inspections	155
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<u>SAMPLING.</u> Milk	156
Ice-cream	88
Water	13

<u>FACTORIES ACT.</u> Factories with mechanical power	...	32
" without mechanical power		2
Outworkers' Premises	...	103

<u>OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS</u>	938
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TOTAL : 5,788

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

(A) INFORMAL NOTICES.

		<u>(A) INFORMAL NOTICES.</u>				
		<u>(a)</u> Outstanding as at 1st Jan. 49	<u>(b)</u> Served	<u>(c)</u> Total	<u>(d)</u> Complied	<u>(e)</u> Outstanding as at 1st Jan. 50
<u>HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>		234	647	881	702	179
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES:</u>	TO: Repair roofs	75	196	271	181	90
	Repair or renew eaves gutters and downspouts	43	70	113	77	36
	Repair or renew defective windows	46	123	169	109	60
	Repair or renew defective floors	40	75	115	85	30
	Repair or renew defective fireplaces	58	102	160	127	33
	Repair or renew defective washcoppers	18	37	55	43	12
	Repair or renew defective sinks and sink wastes	6	36	42	31	11
	Repair or renew defective walls and ceilings	68	145	213	132	81
	Other defects	38	87	125	82	43
	TO: Cleanse	-	7	7	7	-
	Repair or renew	44	143	187	159	28
	TO: Repair or renew	15	58	73	65	8
	DUSTBINS:					
	TO: Renew	29	113	142	123	19
<u>YARD PAVING:</u>	TO: Repair or repave	23	59	82	70	12
	TO: Cleanse premises	2	3	5	4	1
<u>VERMIN &c:</u>						
<u>FACTORIES:</u>						
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable, insufficient or defective		3	-	3	2	1
<u>ANIMALS:</u>						
Improperly kept		1	1	2	2	-
<u>YARDS:</u>						
Cleansing of		-	-	-	-	-
<u>WATERCOURSES:</u>						
Cleansing of		-	-	-	-	-
<u>WATER SUPPLY:</u>						
Repair or renew		7	11	18	17	1

(B) FORMAL NOTICES.

	(a) Outstanding as at 1st Jan. 1949	(b) Served 1949	(c) Total (a) and (b)	(d) Complied with.	(e) Work executed by Council in default.	(f) Outstanding as at 1st. Jan. 1950
NOTICES under PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.						
Section 93 (i) Houses	1	3	4	2	-	2
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 39 Drainage	5	34	39	24	11	4
45 Sanitary Conveniences	6	45	51	24	22	5
56 Paving	4	18	22	13	7	2
75 Dustbins	18	28	46	19	16	11
NOTICES under HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9	34	149	183	98	36	49

Informations Laid ... Nil.

Work done after Information Laid ... Nil.

Work done after Justices' Order ... Nil.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

During the year the system has been continued whereby the dry ash collectors submit, periodically, lists of premises at which dustbins are defective. By this means the physical condition of dustbins within the District is kept at a consistently satisfactory level.

The number of bins supplied by the Authority during the year is 197 of which 16 were provided in default. From and including the year 1946, the Carlton Urban District Council has supplied on repayment 1,585 dustbins and 114 in default.

Some Owners and Agents are continuing to replace defective bins, but others, as a result of the case Chesterfield R.D.C. v. First National Housing Trust, have declined to do so. The practice now adopted by the Department regarding the service of notices is that where an Owner has intimated that he will no longer replace defective bins and where there is no contractual liability upon him in this connexion the notice is served upon the Occupier.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The foods mentioned in the following list were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption. Such foods were either surrendered by the Owners for disposal at the Nottingham Eastcroft or returned to the Ministry of Food Salvage Department through normal trade channels.

Fish (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	17 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables (tinned)	...	...	...	...	303	"
Meat and Meat Products (tinned)	...	...	...	...	55	"
Milk (tinned)	...	...	...	...	149	"
Preserves (timed)	...	...	...	...	2	"
Soup (tinned)	...	...	...	...	12	"
Bacon	...	...	...	...	40	"
Cheese	...	...	...	...	45	"
Chitterlings	...	...	...	...	300	"
Fish	...	...	...	...	97	"
Margarine	...	...	...	...	28	"
Meat	...	...	...	...	90	"
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	22	"

1,160 lbs.

= 10cwts. 1 qr. 12 lbs.

In a number of instances the advice and assistance of the Department was sought by meat traders regarding meat in their possession which, for various reasons they considered to be either unfit for human consumption or unmarketable. Whilst no certificates were issued by the Department in these instances, where occasion demanded the return of the meat to the distributors was secured and replacement thereof effected.

FOOD PREMISES.

The full proportion of time which it merits has been devoted to the important duty of the supervision of food premises and it is pleasing to report that tradesmen generally of very co-operative with the Department's Officers and make every effort to ensure that the Public receives an article produced under cleanly conditions.

During the year 441 inspections of food premises were made, as a result of which 19 Notices were served requiring the execution of various works. Of this number 8 had been complied with as at the 31st December, 1949, together with 6 outstanding from 1948.

ICE-CREAM.

Forty samples of ice-cream were taken from premises within the district during the year and submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.

The samples are subjected to the Ministry of Health Methylene Blue Test and when results are considered over a period this test is of value for assessing, from the bacteriological standpoint, the quality of the product of a vendor, but the report upon a single sample of ice-cream may be misleading.

In connection with this test the Sub-Committee of the Medical Research Council states - "It is suggested that over a period of 6 months 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80% in to Grades I or II, no more than 20% in to Grade III and none in to Grade IV."

Routine inspections of premises where ice-cream is manufactured or sold shewed that almost without exception a satisfactory condition of cleanliness was maintained and it was evident that manufacturers and vendors took every care to produce and/or sell an ice-cream of good bacterial quality.

The classifications of the samples examined by the Bacteriologist are given in the following Table and these results over the year are very satisfactory and support the views expressed in the last paragraph. It is pointed out that only a few of the samples taken were "single" samples.

GRADE.	I	II	III	IV
No. of samples	34	6	-	-
	40.			

MILK AND DAIRIES.

As a result of the coming in to operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, on the 1st October, 1949, the control of milk production passed from Local Authorities to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Further, by virtue of The Milk(Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, which also came into operation on the same date, the licensing and control of the three pasteurising establishments within the area was transferred from your Authority to the County Council.

The number of dairies (other than dairy farms) and distributors registered with the Authority as at 31st December, 1949 were :-

Dairies	...	...	...	....	31
Distributors	...	...	...	...	25

The number of inspections of these premises was 82. As in the case of the occupiers of other food premises previously mentioned in the report, dairymen maintain a consistently satisfactory standard of cleanliness and it was only necessary to serve one notice during the year.

Below are set out details of the licences in operation at the end of the year and issued under the Regulations specified:-

Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	5
(b) Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	-

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	13
(b) Accredited Milk	...	...	-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

Pasteurised Milk

Number of Samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test.	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
111	105	6	111	-

Of the above-mentioned 111 samples, 13 were examined by Mr. W. W. Taylor, F.R.I.C., Public Analyst, 1 Regent Street, Nottingham and the remaining 98 were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham.

With regard to the 6 samples which failed the Phosphatase Test, it was not, despite very careful checks of the plants concerned, ^{possibly} to find any apparent cause for the failures. Five of these samples were from one firm and on one occasion the investigation was carried out in company with the Area Milk Officer, who was also unable to trace any fault either in the plant or in the method of its' operation.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

(a) Samples taken on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

Twenty samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were taken at the request and on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Nineteen of the samples were reported to be satisfactory whilst the remaining one failed the Methylene Blue Test.

(b) Other Samples.

Ten other samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were taken of which number eight complied and two failed the B. Coli Test.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year infestations were found to be generally of a milder character than last year. 257 premises were disinfested, the classes thereof being indicated below:-

Private ...	...	...	...	229
Business	...	...	...	24
Allotments	...	...	...	4

The Council's refuse disposal tip is inspected regularly and action taken if rats are found to be present. Treatment was found to be necessary on four occasions and the infestations were effectively dealt with by combined methods of poisoning and gassing.

The Colwick Estates Area and the Colwick Railway Sidings are likewise surveyed at frequent intervals as a routine precautionary measure in order that any infestation may not reach "major" proportions.

It is not infrequently found that "minor" infestations are traceable to broken drains and in every case where a defective drain is suspected tests are carried out and steps taken to remedy any defect so found.

The free treatment Scheme operated by your Council is proving extremely successful and it is, I think, largely due to this Scheme that occupiers of premises report infestations without delay, thereby enabling early action to be taken.

SHOPS ACTS.

One hundred and fiftyfive inspections of Shops were made during 1949. Two contraventions were noted as detailed below.

ACT.	CONTRAVENTION.	ACTION TAKEN.
Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Sale after permitted hours.	Warning letter sent.
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.	Sunday Trading notice not displayed.	Occupier required to provide Notice.

In connexion with the administration of the Shops Acts it might be mentioned that conditions have changed considerably since before the War. It was customary then for the majority of shopkeepers to keep their shops open for business to the full extent of the permitted hours laid down in the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, but since the War a large proportion close the premises much earlier in the evening. Sunday trading would also appear to be carried on to a lesser extent.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS.

Fiftyfive cases were dealt with during the year.

In 15 instances general information was given to members of the public (comprising both landlords and tenants) and in 21 cases details of the rents chargeable during the current rating period were supplied.

It was found in two cases that undercharges amounting to 4/4d. and 13/- per annum respectively had been made.

With regard to the remaining cases totalling 17, it was evident on investigation that rents had been demanded in excess of the recoverable amount and that in 14 instances overpayments of rent had been made. Such overpaid rent is recoverable by the tenant for a period of two years from the date of payment and in the cases dealt with amounted to £58. 4. 2d.

Details are set out below:-

Amount of rent demanded in excess of recoverable weekly rent.	Amount overpaid and recoverable by tenant. £. : s. : d.
2d.	8. 8.
2d.	10. 0.
2d.	8. 1.
11d.	3. 6. 10.
1d.	- - -
8d.	3. 1. 4.
3d.	- - -
10d.	5. 11. 2.
10d.	5. 9. 0.
10d.	3. 18. 2.
1d.	- - -
8d.	4. 13. 8.
8d.	4. 12. 10.
2/6d.	14. 2. 6.
7d.	4. 2. 4.
1/1d.	4. 2. 5.
10d.	3. 17. 2.
TOTAL.	£58. 4. 2d.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their encouragement and support, to my fellow Officials for their willing co-operation and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and efficient service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,

E. A. WRAGG,

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

